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point towards which the coma increases rapidly in density and brightness. At the later observations the tail also has been more definite in form and of greater length.

ELEMENTS.

T = 1899 April 13.26427, Gr. M. T.

$$\omega = 4^{\circ} 54' 14''.4$$

 $\Omega = 23 8 45 .2$
 $i = 146 3 42 .6$
 $\log q = 9.537504.$
 $\Delta \lambda' \cos \beta' = + 3''.0 \Delta \beta' = -4''.9$
W. J. Hussey.

A NEW STAR IN SAGITTARIUS.

From an examination of the Draper Memorial photographs, Mrs. Fleming has discovered a new star in the constellation Sagittarius. Its position for 1900 is R. A. 18^h 56^m.2; Decl. — 13° 18′. It was too faint to be photographed on eighty plates taken between October 18, 1888, and October 27, 1897, although stars as faint as the fifteenth magnitude appear on some of them. It appears on eight photographs taken while it was bright. On March 8, 1898, it was of the fifth magnitude, and on April 29, 1898, of the eighth magnitude. A plate taken this morning (March 9, 1899) shows that the star is still visible, and is of the tenth magnitude. Two photographs show that its spectrum resembles those of other new stars. Fourteen bright lines are shown, six of them due to hydrogen.

The entire number of new stars discovered since 1885 is six, of which five have been found by Mrs. Fleming.

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, E. C. PICKERING. March 9, 1899.

Communication Concerning the Publication of an Annual Astronomical Report.

I intend to publish an "Astronomischer Jahresbericht mit Unterstützung der Astronomischen Gesellschaft" (Astronomical Yearly Report aided by the Astronomische Gesellschaft). It will give short reports of all the works on astronomy, astrophysics, and geodesy, both practical and theoretical, which have appeared

during the year. The first volume will appear in 1900, and will contain reports of all the publications of 1899. Not wishing to overlook anything, I should be much obliged if all authors of such publications, appearing as single books or articles in journals not usually destined and used for astronomical publications, would kindly communicate them to me.

WALTER F. WISLICENUS, Ph. D.,
Professor at the University.

Strassburg (Elsass), Nicolausring 37. January, 1899.

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS.

(Translations.)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3, 1899.

To Lick Observatory: (Received 9:50 P.M.)

Kiel cables asking Lick please to look for TUTTLE's periodic comet.* Please telegraph any observation.

(Signed) EDWARD C. PICKERING.

LOWE OBSERVATORY, Echo Mt., Cal., March 3, 1899.

To Lick Observatory: (Received 12:00 P.M.)

Comet in R. A. 3^h 45^m; Decl. — 29°. Large, very bright, short tail. (Signed) Lewis Swift.

Boston, Mass., March 4, 1899.

To Lick Observatory: (Received 12:38 P.M.)

SWIFT announces bright naked-eye comet. R. A. 3^h 45^m; Decl. — 29°. Short tail, slow.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, JR.

MT. HAMILTON, March 4, 1899.

To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 10:02 P.M.)

Comet Swift was observed by W. J. Hussey on March 4.6356

G. M. T. in R. A. 3^h 48^m 4^s.3; Decl. -27° 7′ 52″.

Mt. Hamilton, March 6, 1899.
To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 10:30 A.M.)
Comet Swift was observed by W. J. Hussey on March 5.6478

G. M. T. in R. A. $3^h 42^m 12^s.6$; Decl. $-25^{\circ} 36' 54''$.

^{*} The search ephemeris given in this telegram is here omitted.